

## Union Chiefs Meet to Plan Steel Strike

Following Conference in Washington, Indications Are That Walkout of Men Cannot Long Be Avoided

Message to Judge Gary

Words of Leaders Interpreted to Mean That an Ultimatum Has Been Sent

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—Indications following a seven-hour conference today of the international chiefs of twenty labor organizations at the headquarters of the American Federation of Labor were that a strike of the organized workers in the mills of the United States Steel Corporation could not be avoided.

John Fitzpatrick, president of the Illinois Federation of Labor and chairman of the committee named a year ago to organize the workers of the United States Steel Corporation, said no decision had been reached and that the labor chiefs would meet again tomorrow afternoon to continue their discussion.

He said President Wilson's response to Samuel Gompers' telegram, asking what progress had been made in the President's effort to obtain E. H. Gary's consent to a conference with the representatives of the workers had been considered by the conference, but he declined even to intimate its contents.

Mr. Fitzpatrick said a unanimous agreement had been reached in the conference that no information on the proceedings should be given out tonight.

"It is like writing a letter to your sweetheart," he said. "You don't want anybody to know what you are saying."

"The sweetheart in this case President Wilson," he said.

William Foster, secretary of the steel workers' committee, said some action had been taken at the conference today, and that it would be announced tomorrow.

Believed to Mean Ultimatum

"We can't announce these things just as soon as we do them," Mr. Foster said. "There must be a little delay."

This statement, in connection with Mr. Fitzpatrick's remark, was taken to indicate that an ultimatum had been telegraphed by the steel workers to Judge Gary threatening a strike in the mills of the Steel Corporation unless the request for a conference is granted.

"You can't stop a proposition like this," Mr. Foster said. "It is just like a steam roller. It may hit a few bumps or a few rocks in the road, but it goes right on. With 300,000 to 400,000 men in the steel industry clamoring for relief we have had to act."

Samuel Gompers was in Dorchester, Mass., making arrangements for the funeral of his father, who died last night. Mr. Fitzpatrick indicated that action would be taken by the conference without awaiting the return to Washington of Mr. Gompers.

Mr. Fitzpatrick declined to say how many of the employees of the Steel Corporation had been organized. He was quoted, however, as having stated in Chicago Sunday that the organization numbered 150,000. The number of men in the organization after the conference had been at work ten months was given in its report as 100,000.

U. S. Steel Alone Involved

It was made clear by the labor leaders today that only the United States Steel Corporation is involved in the present contest, and that a strike would

not involve the workers in the mills where their organizations have been recognized. In case of a strike, therefore, strike benefits could be paid out of the treasury of twenty-four separate organizations, the majority of whose members would remain at work.

The steel workers' representatives scoffed at the story that hundreds of men whose presence there is not justified by the volume of business were being carried on the corporation's payrolls. The action of the Carnegie mills in cutting prices on shapes and plates in bids recently opened by the Navy Department was taken not because the Steel Corporation lacked orders, they said, but because it feared prosecution under the anti-trust laws if its bids were identical with those of all other companies bidding for the orders.

The organizations represented at today's conference were: Brotherhood of Blacksmiths, Brotherhood of Boiler Makers and Iron Ship Builders of America, United Brick and Clay Workers, Brick Layers, Plasterers and Masons, International Union, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, Coppers, International Union of Shipbuilders, Brotherhood of Electric Workers, Foundry Employees, Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, Machinists, Metal Polishers, Mils, Mill and Smelter Workers, Mine, Mill Workers, Molders' Union, Pattern Makers League, Plumbers and Steam Fitters, Quarry Workers, Railway Carmen of America, Seamen's Union of America, Sheet Metal Workers, Stationary Engineers, Steam, Novel and Dredgemen, Switchmen's Union.

### Increased Pay for National Guard Is Proposed in Bill

### Men Are to Receive \$1 for Each Drill if Measure Now Under Consideration Goes Through Congress

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—A system of pay for National Guard officers and men designed to reward individual efficiency has been prepared by the Militia Bureau of War Department and will be submitted soon to the general staff and Congress for approval, according to a letter received today by Senator Frank B. Kellogg of Minnesota, from Major General Jesse M. Carter, Chief of Bureau.

General Carter made known his plans in response to a request by Senator Kellogg for an opinion on the bill now before Congress to increase the pay of National Guardsmen to one-fourth the present pay of enlisted men. The army pay plan now in use, is declared by General Carter to be unwieldy and unbusinesslike.

"The existing plan," he said, "penalizes the efficient man who regularly attends drills and is denied pay for his organization sometimes fails to qualify because of the non-attendance of men who are not regular in their attendance."

Under General Carter's new plan "a member of the guard will be paid one-third of the present monthly pay of a man of corresponding grade in the army for each drill attended. The plan to provide that any change in the pay of the army to be correspondingly applied to the pay of the National Guardsmen."

The drill period will be one and one-half hours, and there will be not to exceed five each month. Enlisted men will receive not less than \$1 for each drill. Loss of all compensation for the month would result from failure to attend 60 per cent of the drills or to perform other military service ordered by the Secretary of War.

"Under this proposed plan," General Carter explained, "the guardsman would know that money once earned by him would not be forfeited by reason of the non-attendance of irresponsible members of the organization and that the money will be received at the end of the period. Likewise, when he missed a drill he would know that he has lost a certain amount of money. One day's drill would mean one day's pay and the rolls would be easily calculated."

### Will Vote on Suffrage

CONCORD, N. H., Sept. 9.—The Legislature was convened in special session today to consider ratification of the Federal Constitutional amendment extending suffrage to women. The work of the session was expected to be completed by the end of the week.

## Mine Strike Threatened if Raise Is Denied

### Head of Union Demands War Schedule Be Cancelled and New Rate Fixed by Immediate Arbitration

### Nov. 1 Urged as Limit

### Rail Brotherhood Heads Tell Coal Men Labor Must Be Recognized by Higher Pay

CLEVELAND, Sept. 9.—Acting President John L. Lewis, in his report to the convention of United Mine Workers here today, recommended a cancellation of the Washington conference agreement in the bituminous field not later than November 1 and the negotiation of a new scale, to be enforced, if necessary, by a general strike of all miners under the jurisdiction of the United Mine Workers of America. He proposed as the basis of this agreement the principles outlined by the national body at its meeting at Indianapolis in March, which called for a six-hour day, a five-day week and "substantial" wage increases.

Mr. Lewis reviewed the wartime negotiations with the United States Government and the efforts to secure a modification of the Washington wage award, which, he said, proved inadequate to meet actual increases in the cost of living. These efforts have been successful in the anthracite field, where increases of from 25 to 40 per cent had been granted, but all efforts to secure corresponding ameliorations in the bituminous scale had failed.

### Production Falls Off

Mr. Lewis asserted that coal production had fallen off in 1919, the output during the first seven months being \$1,000,000 tons less than in the same period in 1918.

Mr. Lewis condemned the principles and policies of the I. W. O. and similar organizations, and denounced the elements seeking to spread such doctrines in the United Mine Workers' organization.

In the question of the nationalization of coal mines, on the other hand, was evidently of mild interest to the delegates, who listened without demonstration to Mr. Lewis's references to this question, which he declared the present Congress would be unable to give serious consideration in the presence of more urgent problems.

President Shea of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and Engineers in an address declared that, in some form or other the Plumb plan was bound to be accepted ultimately. He denied charges that railway employees had received disproportionate high wage increases to the disadvantage of other classes of labor, and criticized President Wilson's demand for postponement of wage increases to await the issue of attempts to reduce high costs of living, suggesting as a better alternative immediate increases subject to later modification in case of decided reduction in prices of necessities of life.

### Political Action Urged

The miners broke into hearty cheers at Mr. Shea's denunciation of the proposal in Congress to introduce compulsory arbitration for railway men as an attempt "to hog-tie American labor."

President Stone of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers suggested joint political action as the best means for labor to enforce its demands and secure improved conditions of labor. Strikes, he said, were all very well in their way, but the best place to strike was at the ballot box. All labor, he declared, was vitally interested in the deliberations of the convention because a coal strike, if it came, would mean the suspension of all forms of employment as soon as stocks of fuel were exhausted.

President Lee of the Trainmen's Brotherhood outlined as the aim of the railroad brotherhoods condition under which labor could earn enough in eight hours, twenty-six days in the month, to permit it to live in comfort twenty-four hours a day during the entire month.

### Suppress Quack "Ads," Food Official Advises

"We should suppress advertising in the press of all quacks who put their insidious wares before the public," declared Dr. E. F. Ladd, Food Commissioner of North Dakota, yesterday at the convention of the Association of American Dairy, Food and Drug Officials, at the Hotel Commodore. "It is our duty to eliminate the greatest evil confronting society, the sale of patent medicines and nostrums." Closer cooperation between state and city officials is necessary, said Dr. Ladd, to destroy insidious conditions under which dairy products are kept.

Dr. Lucius P. Brown, director of the bureau of food and drugs in the New York City Health Department, made a plea for the appointment of men in food work who really know their work. He said the tendency was to make appointments as political rewards. Roy D. Potts, of the bureau of markets, Department of Agriculture, said that one means to lower the cost of living was the distribution of milk and other dairy products through retail stores.

Dr. Mary E. Pennington, chief of the Federal food research laboratory at Washington, declared that legislation should be enacted to punish those who put bad eggs on the market. The public, she said, should be protected, because eggs constitute the recognized breakfast food. The warehouses, she asserted, contained entirely too many eggs, and this condition was one cause for its present high price.

The meeting scheduled for this morning will be held instead this afternoon because of the parade. The officials will view the procession in the offices of Munscher & Co., 255 Fifth Avenue, where seats have been provided for them. A dinner will be held at the Commodore this evening.

### Shoemen Plan Separate War on Cost of Living

DETROIT, Sept. 9.—The United Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees and Railway Shop Laborers, in convention here, is undertaking action to force down the cost of living. This is being done independent of the government move in the same direction, although the organization plans to cooperate with the Department of Justice in the latter's investigations. Questionnaires have been sent to the full membership of the brotherhood asking information as to the cost of necessities of life in every part of this country and Canada. The organization's plan for forcing down costs has not been divulged. Whether living costs are quickly brought back to normal or not, delegates to the convention indicated they are determined not to accept any compromise on the brotherhood's wage demands.

## 50,000 Accept Wilson's Rail Wage Proposal

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—The American Federation of Railroad Workers, made up of 50,000 men not members of the railway brotherhoods, formally voted today to accept President Wilson's wage proposition as presented to the shopmen. The federation, which has been holding a four days' conference here, decided also to urge Congress to adopt a railway employees' profit-sharing plan.

### P. O. Clerks Heard On Wage Advance

### Congress Committee Is Told Men Can't Meet Expenses on Present Pay

The Joint Congressional Committee on Postal Salaries, in session at the Hotel Pennsylvania, heard postoffice employees from New York and upstate yesterday complain of their inability to make present wages cover bare living expenses.

Peter J. Vandernoot, president of the New York Letter Carriers' Association, submitted statistics, compiled from a questionnaire sent to 284 carriers and clerks, showing the average yearly cost of living per man to be \$1,547. To meet this, he pointed out, the average pay of a postal employee is \$1,045 and the maximum \$1,500.

In ten years, said Mr. Vandernoot, the number of men whose applications for positions in the service were on file had dropped from 2,000 to 28.

C. P. Francis, spokesman of the New York Post Office Clerks' Association, declared many employees were forced to do outside work to make both ends meet. He advocated that substitute clerks, now subject to call at any hour, be put on regularly at the minimum wage.

Mr. Francis suggested a minimum of \$1,500 a year for clerks and a maximum for ordinary clerks of \$2,000. He added there should be two grades of special clerks drawing \$2,400 and \$2,500 yearly.

Frank T. Bent, of Buffalo, where clerks' wages range from \$800 to \$1,200 a year, said the cost of living there had increased 84.2 per cent in the last four years.

"How do you live?" asked Representative Martin B. Madden, of Illinois, a member of the committee.

"I make special deliveries in my spare hours," Bent replied.

John T. Adams, of Brooklyn, representing the National Association of Postoffice Clerks, said he had been in the service twenty-four years and received \$100 per annum.

"I get about \$4 a day," he remarked, "and I could go as a window cleaner and get \$6."

Others who testified before the committee were Charles L. Breyer, C. B. Ingalls, Oswego; O. Henry Buckley, Glens Falls, N. Y.; F. A. Kay, postmaster at Herkimer, N. Y.; Albert A. Hoffman, of the National Association of Letter Carriers; A. B. Deane, postmaster at Tully, N. Y.; J. J. McNamara, assistant superintendent of mails at Syracuse; John C. Tierney and J. A. McNeve, representing the postoffice printers; John H. Busche, a laborer in the New York office for the last eighteen years; W. K. Putnam and George J. McNamara, for the mechanics; Michael Gibbons, in behalf of the chauffeurs; Peter A. McGurty, assistant superintendent of mail delivery in New York, and Louis Wolf, special clerk in the New Jersey section of the Hudson Terminal branch office.

Senator McKellar, of Tennessee, evoked applause from the post office employees in the room when he declared a retirement bill would be passed at this session of Congress.

Senator John H. Bankhead, of Alabama, is chairman of the committee.

### Tailors Quit Just as Autumn Raps on Door

### Workers on Both Men's and Women's Garments Demand Increase and 44-Hour Week

Fifth Avenue has a real strike and New York may shortly be put to wearing last fall's clothes.

Two thousand men's tailors and 6,000 women's tailors employed in the shops that provide garments for the city's leaders of fashion walked out yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Both demand a forty-four-hour week. The men's tailors want a \$40 weekly wage minimum and the women's tailors a \$50 minimum.

Albert Brilliant, organizer for the Journeymen Tailors of America, declared custom tailors were working "under conditions similar to those existing in industrial England in the eighteenth century."

The strike of the women's tailors has tied up 300 shops in Manhattan, The Bronx and Brooklyn, according to Henry Hoffman, secretary of Local 80 of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union.

### Oil Pipe Line Planned

Oil pipe lines costing \$2,000,000 will be laid from Texas to Oklahoma fields by the Rock Island Pipe Line Company, of Oklahoma City. — Manufacturers' Record.

### Pershing Day See The Parade

Then Come to

### MANHATTAN BEACH BATHS

23d Regiment Band Will play patriotic and other music.

### ATTRACTIONS

1. The cleanest surf bathing beach around New York.
2. The largest still water pool.
3. A kiddie pool 100 ft. long.
4. A large dancing floor.
5. Baseball.
6. Medicine ball.
7. Handball.
8. Delightfully cool sunshades with steamer chairs.
9. 7,000 clean, comfortable dressing rooms.
10. A popular price, thoroughly sanitary restaurant.

Next Saturday—Swimming Races of Women's Swimming Association

Go there by Brighton Beach (B. R. T.) Trains to Sheepshead Bay, or change to Manhattan Beach Car, or Green Avenue trolley to Sheepshead Bay—cross bridge.

## Police Kill 5 In Strike Riot At Hammond

### 15 Wounded as 1,000 Former Steel Car Workers, Led by ex-Soldier, Threaten 200 on Way to Plant

### Guards Reported Fired On

### Volley Is Returned When Mob Heads Resist Arrest; Rioters Nearly All Aliens

HAMMOND, Ind., Sept. 9.—Five strikers were killed and fifteen wounded today in a battle between 1,000 former employees of the Standard Steel Car Company and the police.

Two months ago 2,000 workmen at the plant went on strike for increased wages and improved working conditions. Five weeks ago there was a riot between strikers and the police, in which a number of persons were injured, and as a result of this outbreak Governor Goodrich sent a regiment of the Indiana State militia to Hammond to restore order. The troops were withdrawn about two weeks ago. Yesterday 200 strikers returned to work, and this caused bad feeling among the men who refused to return.

To-day when the 200 men were on their way to work a crowd of 1,000 foreign-born strikers gathered in the street several blocks from the plant of the Standard Steel Car Company and threatened them.

Twenty policemen and twenty special guards employed by the company were rushed to the scene and the crowd was ordered to disperse. The order was greeted with jeers and the men refused to obey. Captain Ben Strong, in charge of the police, then ordered the leaders of the mob arrested. When the police attempted to execute the command the crowd attacked the police and special guards with sticks and stones, and several of the strikers drew revolvers and fired a number of shots, according to Captain Strong.

The police then retaliated by firing about seventy-five shots into the crowd, killing five and wounding fifteen strikers. Later the strike leaders were taken into custody.

None of the policemen or special guards was wounded in the fight.

According to the police, the mob of strikers were led by Lieutenant Thomas Skuba, twenty-one years old, a Pole, who recently was discharged from the United States army. He wore his soldier uniform and carried an American flag, which he waved during the fight. He later was arrested.

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### Rich Appearance Stamps the Sedan as a Model Unit of Compactness. Note your-

### What They Say Is a Safe Guide

The touring model is the introductory "brand" of Essex enjoying a distinctive career.

Now comes this closed model as a representative of our ideas in liveliness and luxury.

People talk about both with equal pride. Be guided by what they say.

Notice how those beautiful square lines distinguish the Essex Sedan. Its exclusive finish gives it a select and popular ownership.

Plenty of room inside those wide opening doors for such a small and handy car. Deft execution of ideas in upholstery art makes it cozy, too. The liberal allotment of spacious comfort would surprise you were you to take a ride.

Rich appearance stamps the Sedan as worthy of the road. It glides along smoothly as a model unit of compactness. Note your-

## Rail Brotherhoods To Be Heard on Cummins Bill

### Leaders Are Expected to Oppose Provision Declaring Strikes Illegal

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—Representatives of the Railroad Brotherhoods will be the principal witnesses before the Senate Interstate Commerce Commission during its hearings on the Cummins railroad bill for the termination of government control.

The committee began its first reading of the bill today. It decided that only those whose testimony is essential to the consideration of the bill will be heard, although any person or organization wishing to submit briefs to the committee will be permitted to do so.

The representatives of the brotherhoods will enter a vigorous protest against the sections forbidding strikes, but the general opinion here is that they will remain in the bill. The committee is anxious, however, to hear the testimony of the brotherhood representatives, on those sections of the bill that provide for representation of the workers on the boards of directors of the railroad corporations and on the proposal to give labor equal representation with the owners of the railroads on the committee for the adjustment of wages and working conditions.

Senator Cummins, chairman of the committee, said he hoped to have the bill reported to the Senate early in November.

### Says "1920 Trust" Is Beyond the Laws

### Colver Declares New Form Aims to Control All Competing Commodities

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—Details of the "1920 model trust," which makes the Standard Oil combine look like a "two-cylinder, chain drive" contraption, were given to the House Judiciary Committee today by William B. Colver, chairman of the Federal Trade Commission.

The new type of trust, Mr. Colver said, cannot be reached by present laws and is strangling all actual competition by controlling competing commodities. This, he said, is one reason why high living costs are maintained. Congress, he declared, has not yet fully perceived the new form, and has therefore taken no cognizance of it.

Present Laws Obsolete

"Originally trusts were formed on the theory of eliminating competition in the main branches of the industry, whether producer, manufacturer or seller," he said. "The Clayton act, the Sherman anti-trust law and the Federal Trade Commission act afford no remedy for checking the new growth. If it is not now it will be met in the formative period and its ultimate development checked. Later it will be more difficult to control."

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## Strike Causes Gas Shortage In Brooklyn

### Residents of Two Sections Say They Have Inadequate Supply, Despite Claims of Officials of the Company

### Tanks Are Nearly Empty

### Not Enough to Last Longer Than Thursday Morning, Labor Leader Declares

The first effects of the walkout of the gas makers and other employees of the plants of the Brooklyn Union Gas Company were felt yesterday by residents in various parts of Brooklyn, who found their supply of gas